OUR LITERARY BUDGET.

Difference Between the Poetic and the Scientific Temperament.

NO SYMPATHY BETWEEN THE TWO.

When Science Puts in Flesh and Blood, the Poet Will Lend His Divine Spirit to Aid the Transfiguration.

The poetic and scientific temperaments are widely separated, and, in great measure, of independent development. Lavosier, when a youth traveling in Switzerland, saw nothing in the Alps but geological formations; Newton had no appreciation of the fine arts, calling statues stone dolls. With much that is now so highly specialized it would be strange, indeed, if we did not have the two great groups of subjects included under literature and science, holding the energies of entirely distinct sets of minds. While accepting this as true, the separation of the two is not inherent, and in many of the writings, both of savants and poets, the union is evident enough. Let us glance in the first place at the purely literary attitude of the poet. He deals with man, for whom the world was made. The creature of God, he loves, hates, conquers, or is defeated. Those things are supposed mostly to interest him which enable him to carry out the divine plan, or which he can, as a free agent, accomplish—often to his cost, for himself. Nature is simply the stage on which this drama is enacted. To care for the stage for its own sake is something the poet cannot understand. This is the monkish attitude also. Thomas a Kempis says: "And what have we to do with genera and species? He to whom the Eternal word speaketh is delivered from many an opinion." Goethe stood, in his love for science, so far alone, that his friendship with Schiller had distinct limitations. Goethe's fondness for investigation was something for which Schiller had no sympathy. He could not treat nature as a disconnected set of phenomena. In the language of Carlyle, "there was surely another way of representing nature, not separated and disunited, but active and alive, and expanding from the whole into the parts." But Carlyle treated with scorn the Darwinian hypothesis, which he failed to see was directly in the line of his own thought as above expressed. Margaret Fuller was another who was amazed that a man of Goethe's stature should "stoop knocking at stones." While instances could be multiplied in illustration of the want of sympathy between a literary and a scientific process, much can be said to the contrary. The insight possessed by some English authors is remarkable. Shakespeare defined types of insanity, as in "Lear" and in "Hamlet," a hundred years before the medical profession had advanced so far as to classify the diseases of the mind. Charles Dickens, in the person of Barney Fagin's familiar in "Oliver Twist," illustrates a form of imperfection in speech which was not identified by the physicians until forty years after the novel was written. Many of the writings of Balzac are based on a scheme of science, and Zola and Ibsen recognize the availability of the law of heredity for the purpose of modern tragedy. Writers of the first rank in this century very generally show that they have caught the drift of the scientific movement, and are in sympathy with it. I need do no more than mention Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey, Tennyson and Browning. Wordsworth is named in the first place as the poet of nature. We find little of exact description, but more than the mere landscape effect is here. "If the time," says Wordsworth, "should ever come when what is now called science, thus familiarized to men, shall be ready to put on, as it were, a form of flesh and blood, the poet will lend his divine spirit to aid the transfiguration, and will welcome the being thus produced as a dear and genuine inmate of the household of man." Coleridge frequented the lecture-room of Sir Humphrey Davy to obtain, so he said, poetical suggestions. Southey has the reputation of being the best naturalist among the English poets. His descriptions of corals and sea-anemones have been greatly admired. If imagination underlies the poetic faculty, it can be shown that much is in common with it and the mental processes of the scientist. Nothing is more prosaic than the taking of an inventory of nature. Emerson has justly said that a conchologist, beginning by owning shells, must take care that the shells do not own him. But the better work—the search for affinities, the analysis of causes, the building of schemes which harmonize numerous apparently dissociated facts—appeals strongly to the imagination.—Poet-Lore.

The Author and His Publisher.

Mr. Gladstone in an article lately printed in the New York Herald gives clear and interesting expression to the broad and fundamental relations between author, publisher and public:

"Books are, after all, a product of manufacturing industry; but, among manufactures, theirs is surely the most interesting and the most peculiar, because it is based upon the reduction of a mental product to a material form, and what was originally intangible and ethereal, in this way, without losing its earlier character, comes to be embraced within the same category as a yard of calico or a bushel of wheat.

"But while these have no value except what is exhibited by their outward form, so that the independent producers of other bushels of wheat or yards of calico meet them in 'the market' upon equal terms, the producer of the book exhibits to the world a double entity, one material, the other mental, and the author pleads that, as the material thing which we call a book is protected by the law against abstraction, so the thoughts contained in it and wrought by him into a structure more or less elaborate should, in like manner, be protected from reproduction. For reproduction, from his point of view, is theft. It is offering to the world, for such price as the world be willing to give, not only the paper and print which the producer has to buy and pay for, but the composition contained in them, which represents the time and labor, and, therefore, the food and raiment and lodging and all the lawful expenditure of the author.

"On this basis has been erected that curious formation which we call the law of copyright. The conditions of its birth and history have been checkered and abnormal; but the reasonableness of the proposition that mental toil, on taking literary form, should not be deprived of the remuneration enjoyed by bodily labor, has brought it out into the light of day, and so secured its acceptance. * * *

"But the author, when he has obtained an acknowledgment of his right to protection, has not yet surmounted his difficulties. The grower of wheat and the manufacturer of calico produce articles complete in themselves, and only require certain manipulations before reaching the ultimate consumer. These processes are performed by a multitude of persons; and the function of the intermediate distributors, being simple, is performed by large numbers of persons. But the author has given birth to a commodity which is perfectly unavailable for the purpose of yielding him support until he has contracted, as it were, a marriage with a capitalist who will agree to become joint partner of the book, giving it a body where the author has supplied the soul, and thus at length constituting it a marketable and productive commodity. The author cannot himself, as a rule, be the publisher, and publishers are extremely few, so few that, until a very recent date they might be counted on the fingers. Practically, and as a general rule, the author in relation to his customer is nobody until his initial performance has been capped by the accession of the publisher. Better would be the position of a man who should offer for sale the stock and lock of a rifle without the barrel to complete."

The Modern Languages.

The cultivation of the modern languages is one of the problems of the time. In America the question is less practical than in Europe, where twenty different tongues are spoken within a region less extensive than the United States, and the people speaking them are brought often together. We are a people apart, traveling a great deal, it is true, but for commercial purposes rarely going outside our own borders, and so finding the oral use of a foreign language rarely necessary. It does not follow from this that the modern languages should not be much more cultivated among us than they are, especially by certain classes of persons who may be obliged to make practical use of them, the aggregate of which is constantly increasing. It is possible that what may be called a smattering of French and German, that is enough to enable the possessor to read them with more or less ease, is in no country more widely disseminated than in the United States. This knowledge is easily obtained in our colleges, boarding and high schools or from private teachers, who are found everywhere, but as to speaking these languages, that is a rare compliment to Americans, for the reasons given. Our commercial travelers only speak English, but those of France and Germany are obliged to go abroad and almost all speak Spanish and Italian with more or less fluency. A comparatively small proportion of the representatives of American houses who go to Paris to buy goods speak French with any sort of correctness. The majority are obliged to employ interpreters to aid them in the transaction of their business, though as they usually continue in the occupation for many years a little honest application would enable them to acquire the necessary facility.

It is, however, in our diplomatic and consular service that the deficiency is most felt, and that our inferiority to the representatives of foreign nations is most noticeable. As English is generally spoken with a certain ease among the higher official classes in Russia our representatives at that court get on reasonably well, though they would find it exceedingly convenient in St. Petersburg society to be able to speak French. We have had at Berlin of recent years Bayard Taylor and Mr. Phelps, but with these exceptions the ability to speak German has been a rare accomplishment among our ministers at that court. Strange to say, our first ministers to France—Jefferson, Gouverneur Morris and Monroe—spoke French readily; Morris, it may be said, almost like a native. Since the beginning of the century Albert Gallatin has been the only one of our ministers to Paris who had the same facility, but he was of Swiss origin and had learned the language in his childhood. Mr. Washburne atoned for his lingual deficiencies by the exercise of considerable ability in the performance of his duties, which were rendered particularly difficult by the Franco-Prussian war. Mr. McLean had been educated in France and spoke French fairly well.

German is the official language of the Austrian court, and with two or three exceptions, of which Mr. Motley was one, our Ministers to Vienna have been obliged to avail themselves of interpreters in the performance of their official duties. At Rome and Madrid it has been much the same as at the other continental courts; in fact, our diplomatic representatives everywhere have labored, with some notable exceptions, under the same disadvantages. It has been much the same with our consuls, though in their case the matter has been less important. At all the chief consulates there is usually some one familiar with the language of the country who remains under successive administrations. In Turkey, the Balkan States, Russia, Morocco and other countries where a knowledge of the native language is not expected under any circumstances, there is a dragoman who acts as intermediary. Still, in all the more important European countries a speaking acquaintance with the languages of the people would be of great advantage to them for many reasons. The tendency in all countries is to cultivate the modern tongues at the expense of the dead languages. Nations mix more and more with one another. Traveling has become a universal habit, and the commercial intercourse of different countries grows more and more intimate. The knowledge of a foreign language is an accomplishment which may any day be put to practical use.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Dialect and Diction.

An essay of some interest might be written on the use of dialect in fiction. Most English and American novelists use it, and some with very considerable effect. This in itself—as most people will agree—is a healthy sign: for it means that "literary English" still draws on popular idiom for new vigor, and, therefore, is alive and growing. "No language," says Mr. Lowell, "after it has faded into diction, none that cannot suck up the feeding juices secreted for it in the rich mother-earth of common folk, can bring forth a sound and lusty book. True vigor and heartiness of phrase do not as from page to page, but from man to man. * * * There is death in the dictionary." The last statement is a trifle too strong, for a man may do his writing a world of good by reading in the dictionary now and then. But on the whole Mr. Lowell seems right. It is a good thing, therefore, that an author should study and exercise himself in one or more dialects. But I am not quite so sure it is good for his readers at any rate, he is apt to try his readers rather hard. Two men out of three dislike a page of dialect and not one woman in a thousand can abide it. A lady of much shrewdness and candor confessed to me the other day that she simply could not read those of Scott's novels that contained it (that is to say almost all the best), though she delighted in the rest even to the fourth and fifth reading. This was rather astonishing, as I had supposed the faculty of understanding and enjoying Lowland Scots to be acquired by most people in the nursery. I use the term "Lowland Scots" in a loose way, not rightly knowing to what extent Sir Walter is trustworthy in his use of dialect or whether he is tender of nice differences of local speech as he moves from one Lowland valley to another. Perhaps it would be better to say that I had supposed the dialect of Scott's best-beloved characters to come easily to every English child by inherited aptitude.—The Speaker.

BEER OF THE WORLD.

Health Statistics From Munich, Where the Most Beer is Drunk.

The annual beer product of the world is about 17,700,000,000 quarts. The contributions of the greatest beer-producing countries to this total are substantially as follows:

Germany	5,000,000,000
Great Britain and Ireland	4,700,000,000
United States	3,200,000,000
Austro-Hungary	1,350,000,000
Belgium	1,050,000,000
France	840,000,000
Russia	400,000,000

The amount of beer for each person in the beer-drinking countries of the world is between 42 and 43 quarts annually. In Germany, however, the allowence to every man, woman and child in the empire is more than twice that quantity. In Bavaria the allowance is 210 quarts. In Munich 565 quarts. After deducting from the city's population the children under the beer drinking age and the majority of the women the result is that the allowance of every man is about 4½ quarts a day.

This astounding condition of affairs has led medical men in Germany to investigate almost constantly in recent years the effect of excessive beer drinking on the health. The men and women who keep beer places in Munich, as the heaviest beer consumers in the world, were the subjects of such a medical investigation last spring. The average lifetime of persons in Munich who pass the twentieth year in good health is fifty-three years. The average lifetime is for

Proprietors of beer saloons	51.35
Proprietresses of beer saloons	51.95
Brewers	42.33

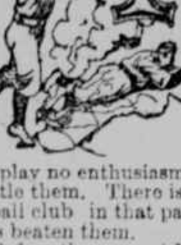
The significance of these figures can be better understood in view of the fact that, in Munich, men who keep wine rooms live about forty-nine years, and women who keep wine rooms but forty-seven.

IN THE WORLD OF SPORTING.

Gossip of the Diamond and Echoes from the Turf.

NOVEL FEATURE IN BASE-BALL ANNALS.

A Team Composed of Stolid Indians Who Mean Strictly Business—Triple Dead Heats—Golden Age for Horse Owners.



THERE is said to be a team of Chillocco Indians at Arkansas City. The young redskins are uniformed and play ball like so many machines. They never kick, talk or coach. Their idea is to catch the ball, bat it and make runs. They display no enthusiasm and it is impossible to rattle them. There is nothing in the shape of a ball club in that part of the universe that has beaten them.

Before the present New York-Chicago series ended the two clubs played to between thirty-five and forty thousand persons.

Anson, in his way, is a genius. He is not only a superb base-ball general, but is one of the best amateur billiard players in the country. He can shoot, too, as trap-shots in the West have often discovered to their sorrow.

NOTED HORSES.

Since the triple heat between Hellgate, Osric and Daganet quite a few others have been called to mind, including a dead heat in England between four horses. The latest instance to be resurrected of a triple dead heat is one that occurred at Chester Park, Cincinnati, in 1887. D. J. Crouse's horse Add was one of them and he won the run off.

The colt Foxford, about which there is a good deal of talk just now, seems to be a racer by accident. His sire, Stratford, was discovered to be a racer by chance, and nothing else, unless the discovery was due to the eye of Joe Cooney, the trainer, into whose hands Stratford, then a two-year-old, was thrown. In 1876 Peirie Lorillard had a sale of stock to "weed out" the animals in his stud that did not seem to be of much account. One of the colts offered for sale was Stratford. A butcher named J. H. Racey, who has an establishment in Central Market, at Centre and Grand streets, was present. He wanted to buy a young and strong horse for his cart. He purchased one for $125, which he called Stratford.

Date has been definitely fixed for the Monmouth Park Racing Associations' meeting. The association will open the season at Morris Park on July 4th, and run off their principal fixtures there during a four-day meeting. The association will then use Jerome Park, racing every other day during July and August. On alternate days the New York Jockey Club will hold races at Morris Park, running out their late fall dates.

This is a golden age for horse owners, with running meetings at Coney Island, Chicago, St. Louis, Buffalo and Gloucester, N. Y. In all, it is said, that there are at present 2,000 horses in training in the United States, and ready to race at an hours' notice, and over twice that number not quite up to racing trim.

Time in America is half of a horse race. In England it is not considered. When mentioned in England it is merely alluded to as a delusion and a snare in the judgment of a horse's merit.

Had the late August Belmont lived a year longer he would have seen some magnificent results of his breeding of thoroughbreds. Of the present batch of colts, two-year-olds, the best were bred at the Belmont farm in Kentucky—St. Florian, winner of the great American stakes at Gravesend. The greatest sprinter of the season so far, La Tosca, wore the maroon and red as a two-year-old, and also came from Kentucky. Then go down the list of grand performers, like Prince Royal, Clarendon, Chesapeake, Her Highness and even the despised but fleet-footed Lepanto has worn the maroon and red, and she came from Kentucky. Schuylkill, a full-brother to Potomac, is yet to be heard from. He is said to be the peer of St. Florian.

New Life of Patrick Henry.

The announcement of "The Life, Letters and Speeches of Patrick Henry," by the Hon. William Wirt Henry, of Virginia, for publication in the fall of this year, is notable on many accounts and full of interest, not only to Virginians, but to students and readers of history and biography the world over.

It is notable that the life of the greatest American orator should find so fitting a narrator in his grandson, one of the most accomplished lawyers and students of political history in the South. It is even more notable that such a life, so full of power and influence over the destinies of a great nation, should have been suffered to remain partially told for so long. With the exception of Wirt's classic effort, the charming but unsatisfying sketches of Grigsby in his "Virginia Convention of 1776" and "Virginia Convention of 1788," and the well-written life by Tyler, for which, as we learn from the preface, most of the materials were furnished by the Hon. William Wirt Henry, no attempts have been made to preserve and present any memorials of the character and labors of the most wonderful orator and statesman of our revolutionary period, which was so prolific in great men.

The grand efforts of Patrick Henry in behalf of human rights and liberty have indeed been always among the cherished traditions of Virginia, handed down from father to son, until his name became a household word as familiar to Virginians as that of Homer to the Greeks. But in this very fact lay the danger that the strong outlines of the hero might become shadowy and the practical lessons to be drawn from his life lost. While an orator of prophetic utterance, the distinguished characteristic of Patrick Henry was his saving common sense and unerring judgment. In these he excelled all his contemporaries, with the possible exception of Washington, and when we add to these his stern sense of duty and unconquerable will we have a character which is full of lessons for all men, and especially for American youth, in this era of self-indulgence and indifference to public and private duties. If we are to judge from the character of the author this new life of Patrick Henry will not fail to impress these lessons with all the literary skill and power of a highly cultured scholar and an earnest Christian gentleman, and we shall, therefore, look forward to the work with the highest expectations of pleasure and profit for all who find pleasure in "philosophy teaching by example."—Danville Register.

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING THE 31st DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890, of the actual condition of the FIDELITY AND CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY, organized under the laws of the State of New York, made to the Auditor of Public Accounts for the Commonwealth of Virginia, pursuant to sections 1280 and 1281, Code 1887, regulating the reports of insurance companies.

Name of company in full—FIDELITY AND CASUALTY COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.
Home or principal office of said company—140 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.
Character of the company whether fire, fire and marine, or Marine insurance company—FIDELITY AND CASUALTY INSURANCE.
President—WILLIAM M. RICHARDS.
Vice President—GEORGE F. SEWARD.
Secretary—ROBERT J. HILLAS.
Treasurer—ROBERT J. HILLAS.
Organized and incorporated—MARCH 20, 1876.
Commenced business—MAY 1, 1876.
Name of the General Agent in Virginia—W. L. SEDDON.
Residence of the General Agent in Virginia—RICHMOND, VA.

I. CAPITAL.

The amount of subscribed capital stock of such corporation	$	250,000 00
The amount of said capital stock paid up in cash		250,000 00

II. ASSETS.

The assets of said company, and a detailed statement of how and in what the same are invested:

Value of real estate owned by the company, less $6,000, the amount of incumbrances thereon		$ 6,000 00
Loans on bond and mortgage (duly recorded and being first liens on the fee simple) upon which not more than one year's interest is due		7,200 00
Interest due on all said bond and mortgage loans, $120.50; interest accrued thereon, $120.50. Total		241 00
Value of buildings mortgaged (insured for $7,000 as collateral)	$12,900 00	

Account of stocks, bonds and treasury notes of the United States, and of this State and other States, and also of stocks and bonds of incorporated cities in this State, and of all other stocks and bonds, owned absolutely by the company:

BONDS.

	Total par value.	Total market value.	
United States Government bonds, 4 per cent. registered, 1907	$ 75,000 00	$ 91,000 00	
United States Government bonds, 6 per cent. registered, 1898	75,000 00	88,500 00	
250 shares New York, Lackawana and Western railroad stock	25,000 00	27,500 00	
Pittsburg, Cleveland and Toledo railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds	25,000 00	26,750 00	
West Shore railway, first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds	25,000 00	25,375 00	
Brooklyn and Montauk railroad, first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds	25,000 00	27,250 00	
Lake Erie and Western railroad, first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds	25,000 00	27,900 00	
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, Ext'n and Col. 5 per cent. bonds	50,000 00	49,000 00	
Central railroad of New Jersey, general mortgage 5 per cent. bonds	25,000 00	27,250 00	
Cincinnati, Indiana, St. Louis and Chicago railroad, first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds	25,000 00	24,250 00	
Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, P. M. 6 per cent. bonds	10,000 00	11,250 00	
Consolidated stock of the city of New York, 2½ per cent	100,000 00	99,000 00	
Kings county elevated railroad, first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds	10,000 00	10,000 00	
City of Richmond, Va., 4 per cent. guaranteed stock	10,000 00	10,000 00	
Wabash railway, first mortgage 5 per cent bonds	25,000 00	24,500 00	
200 shares Morris and Essex railroad extension stock	20,000 00	20,400 00	
Indiana State, 3 per cent. bonds	50,000 00	50,000 00	
200 shares Pennsylvania railroad stock (par $50)	10,000 00	9,835 00	
Central Ohio railroad consolidated first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds	25,000 00	25,000 00	
Western Union Telegraph Company, collateral trust, 5 per cent. bonds	25,000 00	25,000 00	
100 shares New York Central and Hudson River railroad stock	10,000 00	10,150 00	
Denver and Rio Grande, first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. bonds	4,000 00	3,240 00	
Total par and market value, carried out at market value.	$674,000 00	$712,240 00	712,240 00
			$725,681 00

Account of stocks, bonds and all other securities (except mortgages) hypothecated to the company as collateral security for cash actually loaned by the company, with the par and market value of the same, and the amount loaned on each.

	Total par value.	Total mark't value.	Am't loaned thereon.	
Utah Southern, ext. and col. bonds	$ 20,000 00	$ 20,800 00		
Kansas City and Omaha, first mortgage 5 per cent bonds	15,000 00	11,850 00		
Colorado Central 7 per cent. convertible bonds	8,000 00	8,800 00	$50,000 00	
Oregon S. L. U. N., gold, 5 per cent. bonds	20,000 00	15,900 00		
Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds	6,000 00	4,620 00		
Evansville and Terre Haute bonds	5,000 00	5,700 00		
Utah Southern, ext. and col. 7 per cent. bonds	17,000 00	17,680 00		
Grand Rapids and Indiana, first mortgage bonds	27,000 00	29,970 00		
St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago 7 per cent. bonds	2,000 00	2,200 00	50,000 00	
Cincinnati and Springfield, first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds	4,000 00	4,520 00		
N. Y. L. E. and Western second consul mortgage bonds	10,000 00	9,675 00		
Denver and Rio Grande, first mortgage 7 per cent bonds	5,000 00	5,775 00		
Wabash railway, first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds	5,000 00	4,900 00		
Western Union Col. Trust, 5 per cent. bonds	4,000 00	3,960 00	25,000 00	
Richmond and West Point Terminal, first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds	5,000 00	3,412 50		
100 shares Western Union, stock	10,000 00	7,600 00		
100 shares Canada Southern, stock	10,000 00	4,850 00		
300 shares Western Union Telegraph, stock	30,000 00	22,800 00		
Fort Worth and Denver City, first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds	2,000 00	1,380 00		
Union Pacific, sinking fund, 8 per cent bonds	12,000 00	12,960 00		
Metropolitan Elevated, first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds	5,000 00	5,712 50	50,000 00	
St. Joseph and Grand Island, first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds	2,000 00	1,940 00		
200 shares Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, stock	20,000 00	14,100 00		
100 shares Canada Southern	10,000 00	4,850 00		
West Shore railroad, registered first mortgage 4 per cent. guaranteed bonds	10,000 00	10,225 00		
New Jersey Southern railway, 6 per cent. bonds, due 1899	3,000 00	3,180 00		
Wabash Railway Company, first mortgage 5 per cent bonds, due 1939	6,000 00	5,880 00		
Michigan Central railway, first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1909	3,000 00	2,600 00		
Rio Grande Western railway, first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1939	5,000 00	3,825 00	50,000 00	
Missouri, Kansas and Texas, first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds	10,000 00	7,450 00		
St. Joseph and Grand Island, first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds	5,000 00	4,850 00		
150 shares Western Union Telegraph, stock	15,000 00	11,400 00		
Northern Pacific railroad and Land Grant, con. mortgage, gold, five per cent., due 1989	10,000 00	8,175 00		
Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company, first mortgage 5 per cent., 1914	10,000 00	6,825 00		
42 shares Home Insurance Company of New York, stock	4,200 00	6,195 00		
200 shares New York, Ontario and Western railway, stock	20,000 00	3,000 00	20,000 00	
100 shares Western Union Telegraph Company, stock	10,000 00	7,600 00		
100 shares Texas Pacific, stock	10,000 00	1,325 00		
100 shares Manhattan railway, stock	10,000 00	9,375 00		
100 shares Gold and Stock Telegraph Company stock	10,000 00	10,000 00	8,710 00	
Louisville, St. Louis and Texas, first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds	30,000 00	23,400 00	16,310 00	
Total par and market value, and amount loaned thereon	$425,200 00	$353,060 00	$270,020 00	270,020 00

Cash in company's principal office	$ 18,397 45
Cash belonging to the company deposited in National Park Bank, N. Y., $12,264.48; Chemical National Bank, N. Y., $6,246.74; Union Trust Company, N. Y., $1,000; Seventh National Bank, N. Y., $1,048.21. Total	20,559 43
Interest due and accrued on stocks not included in "market value"	1,004 17
Interest due and accrued on collateral loans	2,434 61
Gross premiums in course of collection not more than three months due	350,955 52
All other property belonging to the company—viz., due from other companies for reinsurance on losses already paid; Miscellaneous mortgage, $9,298.86; Plate Glass Salvage, $7,500; all other securities, $7,413.35; reserve and reinsurance in non-represented companies in New York State; Citizens Insurance, of Ca.; Equitable Endowment Insurance Company, Ohio; Boiler I. and I. Company, Ca.; City Safe Deposit and Trust Company, of Pa.; London G. and A. Company (not deducted from liabilities), $7,964.84. Total	32,177 05
Aggregate amount of all the assets of the company, stated at their actual value	$1,421,229 23

III. LIABILITIES.

The liabilities of said company:

Gross losses in process of adjustment, or in suspense, including all reported and supposed losses	$ 74,601 54	
Losses resisted, including interest, costs and other expenses thereon	27,983 00	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 102,584 54
Gross premiums received and receivable upon all unexpired risks running one year or less from date of policy, including interest premiums on perpetual risks, $1,695,803.14; unearned premiumus, 50 per cent	$ 849,210 24	
Gross premiums received and receivable upon all unexpired risks running more than one year from date of policy, $63,331.39; unearned premiums, pro rata	32,774 93	
Total unearned premiums as computed above		881,985 17
Due and accrued for salaries, rent, advertising, and for agency and other miscellaneous expenses		6,370 15
All other demands against the company, absolute and contingent, due and to become due, admitted and contested		101,686 89
Total amount of all liabilities, except capital stock and net surplus		$ 1,092,626 75
Joint stock capital actually paid up in cash		250,000 00
Surplus beyond capital and all other liabilities		78,602 48
Aggregate amount of all liabilities, including paid-up capital stock and net surplus		$1,421,229 23

IV. INCOME DURING THE YEAR.

	Fidelity department.	Accident department.	Plate Glass department.	Steam Boiler department.	
Gross premiums received in cash	$ 226,157 46	$ 1,093,396 77	$ 218,658 86	$ 83,666 28	
Deduct reinsurance, rebate, abatements and returned premiums	26,866 20	25,538 25	5,881 32	7,475 38	
Total premiums	$199,291 26	$1,067,858 52	$212,777 54	$76,190 90	$1,556,118 22
Received for interest and dividends on stocks and bonds, collateral loans, and from all other sources					44,445 52
Aggregate amount of income actually received during the year, in cash					$1,600,563 74

V. EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR.

	Fidelity department.	Accident department.	Plate Glass department.	Steam Boiler department.	
Gross amount paid for losses	$ 80,160 32	$ 383,986 18	$ 86,001 34	$ 12,101 44	
Deduct salvage, amount recovered, reinsurance, &c	28,593 47	4,440 17	10,876 30	5,780 15	
Net amount paid for losses	$51,566 85	$379,546 01	$75,125 04	$6,321 29	$ 512,559 19
Cash dividends actually paid to stockholders (amount declared during the year $22,500)					22,500 00
Paid for commissions or brokerage					417,450 00
Paid for salaries, fees, and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents and all other employes					166,145 83
Paid for State, national and local taxes in this and other States					22,111 43
All other payments and expenditures—viz., traveling advertising, printing and stationery, boiler inspection, rent, postage, etc., etc., $196,141.19; profit and loss account, $485.53					196,626 72
Aggregate amount of actual expenditures during the year, in cash					$1,337,393 17

WILLIAM M. RICHARDS, President,
ROBERT J. HILLAS, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss:

Be it remembered that on the 20th day of February, 1891, at the city aforesaid, before me, James C. Menair, a notary public, resident in said city, duly commissioned and qualified by the executive authority, and under the laws of the State of New York, to take acknowledgment of deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein, personally appeared William M. Richards, president, and Robert J. Hillas, secretary of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, who, being sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that they are the above described officers of the said company, and that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the actual condition of said organization on the last day of its fiscal year, to-wit: the 31st day of December, 1890, according to the best of their information, knowledge and belief, respectively.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office, on the twentieth day of February, 1891.

{SEAL} JAMES C. MENAIR,
Notary Public, New York county.

W. L. SEDDON & CO., General Agents,
1110 East Main Street, Richmond, Va.

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